RIS CHARACTERISATIONS OF PUB-LIC MEN AND MEASURES.

In Payor of John Hay-The Great Ability of Mr. McMinley-Thinks the Intelligence of the Democracy Will Go to the Reaublican Party-Teller Rather than Bryan Likely to Be the Pepecratic Leader.

WASHINGTON, March 27.-The Hen. Shelby M. Cullom, by reason of his position near the centre of copulation, at Springfield, Ill., and because of his frankness of speech, is one of the best men to quote. He does not tire of his inquirer nor hasten the parting guest when has command of his time; and thus I smand him on a recent evening in his back study on the second floor of Mr. Themas Bayard's house, which Senator Cullom has rented for the past six years. "I see that Col. John Hay is quoted as an Il-

lineis appointment?" The District of Columbia is his official seat of appointment. I knew him from his boyhood. His uncle, Milton Hay, was my law partner and the best lawyer of Illinois in a great case. He was lost in a little case, being of that sluggish temperament which recuires to be aroused by something as large as i self. He had the face, rich eyes, and presence to impress a jury. The grandfather of John Bay was a brickmaker at Springfield, and his sons derived force and character from him. Milton Hay went to Pike county, on the Mississippl, and married and practiced law, an there had the misfortune to lose his wife and all his children. Pike county gave John Hay the themes and vernacular of his Pize county ballads. His father was a physician. I recollect the doctor introducing me at a meeting with such length of unction that I feared there would not be time left for my speech. The Hays were strong Baptists, and therefore perhaps, John was sent to Brown University in Rhode Island. I have heard that the Hays went from Scotland to the Palatinate in the Protestant and French wars and married and settled in Germany, and thence, some generations later. went to Pinnsylvania, Virginia, and the West. Milton Hay married again the daughter of Stephen Logan at Springfield, his greatest forerunner at our bar, and Logan returned to practice or was attorney of counsel to help his son-in law along. Lincoln thought everything of Milton Har, and from the office of Har and Cullom, John Hay was taken to be one of the two clerks afterward secretaries of Abraham Lincoln. I wrote McKinley a letter without being saked by anybody to do so, in favor of John Hay for the English Mission. He had better claim to it than anybody else who wanted it. Unless he has lost his old-time wisdom, reticence, grace, exactness, and fine fibre he is going to make us an acute and excellent Minister. He was at Lincoln's hand during his whole term, wrote a bright book on Spain, and served at three or four courts under several different Ministers

"What do you think of McKinley now?" "He is a very able man. His campaign was the most exciting we have had since Lincoln's M: Kinley is going to control his own Administration and make all the appointments. He knows about everybody in this country. He is adapted to large objects of ambition, not dissipating his mind in minor fends and rivalries. Therefore he made a general impression, and all parts of the country feit acquainted with him before it was suspected. He is the gertlest type of man we have seen in the Presidency, agreeably succeeding two very strong Presidents who had not his tact and natural kindness and piety. A grateful Leart is among McK.nley's traits, and the country feels him to be its appreciator and appreciates him. He handled this large continent in his campaign with a patient and tireless alertness, and his strength stood by him wonderfully. Had he been a stimulating man the pressure would have killed him before the end. I saw 70,000 people in Canton in one day. With resources of house and lot much like Lincoln's, with amiability full of pluck and no conceit or ugliness, he presented an astonishing panorama of industry and political cordiality, perseverance and victory, the conclusion in perfect temper with the begin-The country was McKinley's before he had the nomination."

Was he in danger at any time of defeat?" "Altgeld was as great a help to him as Mark Hanna. Altgeld forced into the Democratic platform such issues as resistance to courts, resistance to the President and the army, and anarchisms, which made the United States untrouble might not have been the coinage." conglomeration?"

"I doubt it. I should think it might rather

"Did Bryan grow?"

Yes. His phyrical endurance was his best eard. It was like any other great physical exercise, marked by increasing enthusias ... Not much that he said is remembered, and the more he writes the more commonplace he seems, but in a Presidential canvass the march of the candidate is like a circus parade, bigger than the show. In my county of Sangamon the Democracy was all dispirited till Bryan came in, and an enormous mass of attendants coming from nobody knew where so affected the residents that I believe Bryan gained five hundred votes "You expect the Democratic party still to

keep its organization?"

"The Populists and the commoner Democ racy have already become one; the intelligent men of that party will join the Republicans. Only Lindsay and Gray are left; and Lindsay has been in the caucus which the sliverites control, while Bayard and Gray have not been able to keep Delaware out of the Populist camp. Caffery has been a remonstrant, how effectively with Louislana you know. Voorhees is gone forever, a generous tellow: Harris is old, burned out, and sick. Palmer and Vilas are finished. The Democracy is now a conglomeration waiting to take advantage of any prejudices which can units a sufficient number of voters. They are rather disposed to let McKinley pass his measures and gloat if they do not succeed The chief plank in the living Democratic platform is hard times; their main hope is in the impatience of the peo. le."

"You think that free silver, or eleomargarine money, with a butter label, will go in the year 1900?

"No. It is a good while for such an uncom mercial idea to stay unburied. The craving for temporary relief by inflation or stimulation has been the principal refuge of demagogy since the war. Of course, continued hard times favor the opposition. I sin in hopes that the times will improve."

"Is agriculture absolutely flat?" "No. I can name a thousand farmers, I be lieve. in Illinois, who have money continually out at interest. The individual characters and babite of men teil in farming as in all other Rapid prosperity has invited com petition against us. We have shown the world our methods. But here is the soil; the transpertation is all made; we rely upon the peo ple's stability and intelligence, our opponents upon their discontent. The evils are noth ing like what they have been. The way out of our troubles is self-discipline, and that recruits the politics of intelligence."

Will the billion-dollar Congress go en?" "The country is so large and the new wants of every part so expanded by our civilization that I doubt if the appropriations will be less The River and Harbor bill is complained of but no class of work is more expensive than dredging and tuilding under water. The draught of vessels, instead of being ten and fifteen feet, as formerly, is twenty to thirty feet. We do not appropriate as much as we should, but only enough to do part of the work. So, the area of the rebellion indicates the area of pensions. Old age overtaxes the usedy soldier whom we promised to provide for. The lively interest of seventy millions of people in ques-

SENATOR CULLOM'S VIEWS. | tions of liberty and of preximate people makes the navy and army subjects of cost. The postal service is the nervous system and part of the aliment of a country so extensive that the whole kingdom of Great Britain is not as large e Utah or Oregon. England is only the size of Alabama. France is the size of Texas. We are still in the period of making the nation. and when it is completed its economies may begin. Before the war we had neither railroads nor pensioners—nor anything much."

What is the public and party estimate of

"The greatest Speaker Congress has had in fifty years, barring nobody. He has become by his proportions a giant upon the scale. Reed cares for nobody, but thinks on what the country uprightly expects. That makes him solemn and earnest. He is now in the unopular rôle of a stemmer of appropriations, an Joe Cannon is his chief steward. Joe has learned to be dry and stiff as his prototype. Some time ago Mrs. Judge Shepard of Chicago came to me at the head of a committee of ladies who wanted to spend \$80,000 to build a hall for the Daughters of the Revolution and expected to receive a public lot in Washington from Con gress. I told them that Mr. Cannon was the man to see. 'Will you introduce me to Mr. 'Yes, come along,' They stepped Cannon? outside of Joe's door and sent to the inner room for him to come out. He was full of business, and they expected to get a long parley introduced Mrs. Shepard. Joe said in abou the second sentence: 'Madam, I cannot stay out here to discuss the subject with you,' and went pack to his multiform task. 'What kind of a man is that?' observed the lady. Joe had

"And I suppose they chase you to your com

"There has been a mass meeting in the ante room of my committee since the inauguration By holding the second door I manage to do some work. They camp on the outer prem

ises, however."
"Have not the camp followers of the last Administration obtained an advantage by getting aivil service spread over them?"

"That civil service was a fraudulent one: mean the vagabond part of it, mainly from the Southern States, which drove out the real cierks and has been drinking whiskey ever since. Part of it is an injury to the city. I weeded out to make the service sight ly and wholesome."

"Will the Tariff bill be passed as Dingley presents it?"

"It will pass the House and be materially smended in the Senate. I do not think we shall adjourn before the Fourth of July, if The opposition is probably to let the final Tariff bill pass, with the hope that it will not be a success and help them come in. lack three men in the Senate on a close party matter, but the Vice-President, on a pinch, makes one. There are silver Senators who are tariff men.

"How did the last two Vice-Presidents affect the Senate?"

"Adlai Stevenson became much beloved b the Senate. He also fell in love with the ody. Hence he left us with benedictions and Hobart came in with the decision and aplomb of a busy and experienced administrator. I never saw anything like Hobart's case and de spatch from the time he began the swearing in of the new Senators. They say he presided over both houses of the New Jersey Legisla ture, and some think he considers the Senate about the same. Hobart is an able and a rich man. He gives a commercial 'ouch to our body it has not had in my time. Adlai, ur fortunately, is poor. He will have to go to the practice of law and has the good fortune to have a connection, Mr. Ewing, the Minister Belgium, who is an effective lawyer, to join him. Stevenson Las the aid of a charming wife and family. He is as solemn as an owl for ceremonial, but at a dinner he can tell mor and better anecdotes than a professional, and get away with anybody."

"Will the late Territories, now States, not conform to common sense after a time and cease to repel sympathy and population by

"I hope so. The exceptional measures they demand betray their weak side. Large cities have been built in States like Washington and Colorado, which are fitted ou; with every appliance of eld Boston or biz Chicago. There are Port Townsend, Seat.le, Tacoma, Spokane, Olympia, and perhaps other places in the northwestern corner of the country-more cities of pomp and speculation than Illinois of Iowa has. Long railroads run from them often with hardly a passenger in the trains; the aneculation was the period of their vivor. Liquidation will appraise these experimental casy. Had the Democrats adopted a moderate | St. Petersburgs at their true value. The ellthey might have won. The hard times bore | cloud, meaning that the whole currency of a upon the people and created a doubt if the nation must go to the relief of an extravagant chimera. The wilder Senators of that ilk will "Do you regard Bryan as the future chief | not be of use to their people. Squire has failed and done the recenting act in vain. He always depended too much upon advice without standing upon resolute judgments of his own. Wilson of Washington is a smart fellow. He fears that Turner, his Populist colleague, being from the same town, will defeat him next time."

"Dubois has done the Catiline oration act. I believe he was from your town of Springfield?" "Yes. Fred Dubois was one of my favorites. and I would not want to be quoted to his prejudire. Fred is a little spoiled. To stand up and harangue the Senate as he left it with the invective and prophecy of a big Tecumseh was not of Fred's proportion, nor of that of the issue be represented. Fred undermined Shoup. his colleague, who is a stout man. The fact is that the loss of a seat in the Senate to some of those frontier young officeholders is to them like a national convulsion. It suggests the old Southern Senators at the brink of the war going out with a propheti: oration, the grief in which was the loss of their seats. Wigfall, Mason, Slidell-what did they ever attain on the outside of the senate except a further destruction of property? Oregon has lost two real legislator. Dolph and Mitchell. Ther compare favorably with any pair of Sepators in my remembrance to work out material benefit from Washington for their State. Dolph was beaten first. it broke his spirit, He was a good lawyer, of good intellect, a courageous fellow, a little oddish, but to leave the Senate disturbed his equipoise, and I suppose killed him."

"Why are Kansas and Nebraska crank States. and when will they get out of bedlam?" "They are oversettled away out to the high, dry altitudes which will'not bring crops Then they are destitute of sea coast and rivers, on the way from No Place to No Other Place They do not get the wealth of States with bet ter relations to seaboard and cities, and fall out with themselves. Ill propinguity or missettlement affects politics and law also. A relief ought to be their loss of their unsustain ing population; the rest of it is perfectly We are learning that too many peo-

ple are not comfortable." That suggests the Immigration bill, which Cleveland vetoed. Will it pass?"

"It will be closely considered again. So will the Arbitration Treaty bill. The hope of the Democracy is that we will pass enough bills of the Peace-on-Earth character to detach the Irish, German, and other elements, and the Cieveland stroke of luck will be repeated." "What is the status of Nevada Jones in the

"Jones is a gentleman, and that cannot be overlooked. Except on silver, he is a good Republican. He is a firm protectionist, though once a free trader. He is the best of that set in his cordiality and want of malice." "Teiler, you think, will be the next Bryan?

Will Chandler run with him?" "Oh, Chandler is with us. He has to be. I know he and Teller are old Cabinet men in Arthur's Cabinet. Teller has the continuous sincerity rôle. He is either very sincere or looks as if he was. The Populists next time will be the Democracy, and will want to forage for a candidate, perhaps, among the lowroosting Republicans. So, in one way or another, the Democracy will be dispersed among the nations like Canaan of old. If the eagle doesn't get them, the weasel will. They are at present recovering from an explosion, and have

no encouragement to exist but such as the fallen angels reasoned out, that in mistakes must be made."

Mr. Cullom referred to Knute Nelson as Senator interesting to see and hear, from the picture he presented of the old Viking sturdiness. He said Arthur Gorman was seriously dazed at the probability of being defeated for the Senate next year, but that Gorman was well off in estate: that John Sherman could keep the State Department steady with public opinion, and not exert himself violently, as he was politic; that Senator Mason of Illinois was the candidate of the farmers, and was only backed by the Chicago ring when it was helpless to elect anybody of its own, and that Mason was a witty man.

I spoke of Bayard as having made a stir in

England. 'Yes, that is really so, Mr. Welcome, the big druggist in London, an American by birth, says Bayard's popularity approaches that o one of their Princes. In the Senate Bayard was only half popular. He had an interminable way of shifting from one leg to another and hectoring the earth, till one day David Davis, in the chair, called to Isham Harris 'Here, Harris, come, take the chair. Thank God! when I leave the Senate I shan't have to hear Bayard's speeches any more!"

He said that Mr. Bernard Green, the civil ngineer who has constructed the late works of Government, such as the Washington Monument, State Department, and Library of Con gress, would be the permanent Superintendent of the Library Building and ultimately Archi tect of the Capitol in the place of the aging Mr Clarke.

"The Library of Congress is the best of all the constructions of the United States," said

Mr. Cullom said that Gorman lately re marked as he returned from the White House "How refreshing to see a gentleman wher there hasn't been one in twelve years." Mr. Cullom said that the Cuban recole had fought so long that no generous American not sustain their hopes of liberty; that

Spain had collapsed at home and abroad, and

that the present diplomatic calm was a matter

of mystery to aim. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND

FOR GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

An Unprecedented Scramble-Quay and Anti-Quay Candidates-Wanamaker Mentioned,

PHILADELPHIA, March 27,-The campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania has already begun, with a prospect of a hot fight and with more entries for the grand prize than ever before in the politics of the State. In 1894, Gen. Hastings, the present Governor, was practically without a contestant for the nomination, while the Democratic candidate, Chauncey Forward Black, had a walkover. In 1890 Gov. Pattison and Senator Will liam A. Wallace were the only competitors for the Democratic nomination as Gen. Wallace Delamater and Gen. Daniel H. Hastings were for the Republican nomination. In 1886 Gen. James A. Beaver had no one to contend against him for he nomination, and in 1882 Robert E. Pattison, then Comptroller of Philadelphia, had only one candidate, the Hon. James H. Hopkins, pitted against him in the primary contest.

To-day, one year in advance of the nomination, there is no such apparent indifference to an important nomination, and there are at least ten andidates in the field, all of them struggling earnestly for the inside track.

The candidates already in sight are William . Stone of Allegheny, Congressman from the Twenty-third district; William Connell, Congressman from Lackawanna county; John Leisenring, the Luzerne Congressman; Henry C. Mc Cormick of Williamsport, Attorney-General; the Secretary of State, Gen. Frank Reeder of Easton; State Senator Gobin of Lebanon, Col. Thomas Jefferson Stewart of Norristown, ex-Congressman George F. Huff of Westmoreland, Congressman John Dalzell of Pittsburgh, and in adition to these the name of John Wanamaker of Philadelphia is seriously considered.

Attorney-General McCormick, Congre Dalzell, and ex-Congressman Huff are anti-Quay, and they will be supported by the Magee-Leach-Van Valkenberg combine. Col. "Tom" Stew art, the Adjutant-General, will be most earnestsupported by his Grand Army comrades and the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and in a friendly way Connell, Leisenring, Stewart, Reeder, and Gobin will unite to knock out Col. Stone Allegheny, who is generally believed to be little deeper in the affections of Senator Quay than any of the other Quay candidates, inasmuch as Col. Stone canvassed the State from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia in the interest of Quay for State Chairman in the great fight made against him by Gov. Hastings and the Magee-Martin-Wanamaker combine.

Martin-Wanamaker combine.

The Governor of Pennsylvania receives \$10,000 a year in salary, and has an executive mansion to live in rent free. He has the appointment of six officials in the executive office, with salaries ranging from \$200 for his page to \$3,500 for private secretary; a Secretary of State at \$4,000, who in turn has a half dozen mighty good appointments at salaries from \$1,000 to \$2,500; an Attorney-General at a salary of \$3,500 and fees amounting to about \$20,000 a year, who has several assistants with velvety salaries of \$1,500 to \$4,000; a Superintendent of Public Instruction at \$4,000 a year, with appointees under him with salaries from \$900 to \$1,800; an Adjutanteneral, salary \$4,000, with a score of appointments with salaries from \$600 for assistant messenger to \$1,500 for chief clerk; an Insurance Commissioner with a salary of \$3,000, with seven officials under him, salaries \$900 to \$1,500; a State Librarian, salary \$2,500, and with four well-paid assistants; a Commissioner of Banking, salary \$0,000, a deputy at \$2,500, three clerks each at \$1,400 a year, and ten bank examiners at \$10 a day apiece; a Factory Inspector at \$3,000 a year and twenty deputy inspectors at \$1,200 each and travelling expenses; a Secretary of Agriculture at \$3,500, a ten bank examiners at \$10 a day apiece; a Factory Inspector at \$3.000 a year and twenty deputy inspectors at \$1.200 each and travelling expenses; a Secretary of Agricuiture at \$3.500; a Geputy at \$3.000; an Economic Zoologist at \$2.500; a Commissioner of Forestry at \$2.500; a Dairy and Food Commissioner at \$2.500; a State Veterinarian at \$2.500; a Superintendent of Public Printing at \$2.000; a Superintendent of Public Brounds and Buildings at \$3.000 a year, a very lucrative office, with a score of good places under it; and various members of the Soldiers Orphan Schools Commission, the Military Board, the Board of Public Charittes, the State Board of Health, the Fishery Commission, the State Pharmaceutical Board, the Geological Survey Commission; besides Mine Inspectors, and many other important officials, none of whom comes under civil service rules.

It is a great thing to be Governor of Pennsylvania, and no wonder that Magee of Pittsburgh and Leach of Philadelphia desire to name the next Chief Magistrate. Their choice, above all others, would be John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, would be brought out ass candidate, and consequently would about equally divide the eighty delegates from Philadelphia, giving forty to Wanamaker and forty to Griscom.

LETTERS FOR ARCTIC WHALERS. Far-Off Regions to Be Reached with the Magic

of a Two-Cent Postage Stamp. New Bedford, March 27,-Some time ago New Yorker told a SUN reporter of the difficulty he had experienced in sending a letter to friend with the whaling fleet at Herschel Island. in the Arctic. No such trouble faces the folks hereabouts. New Bedford people, from long ex perience, know just how to get into communica tion with the whalers in the frozen sea. About Feb. 1 letters were sent from this city to persons Feb. 1 letters were sent from this city to persons on board the whaling fleet wintering at Herschel Island, and they will be received about May 1. Replies are expected in this city about July I. Another overland mail for the fleet, it is said, will be despatched about May 1, and will arrive at Herschel Island in July. Persons sending letters to the island put on two-cent stamps and direct them to whatever ship the persons for whom they are intended are on. The letters are directed "Herschel Island, via Edmonton, Northwest Territory, care Hudson Bay Company."

Pany,"
Edmonton is about 1,000 miles north of Win-Edmonton is about 1,000 miles north of Win-nipeg, Manitoba, and is the northern terminus of the railway in British America. From this point mails are carried to and from Hersehel Island by Indian runners and dog trains in the winter, and by steamers and boats in the sun-mer. Letters only are forwarded in winter.

A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN

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MR. M'KINLEY'S PLAIN WAY.

RECEIVES CALLERS CORDIALLY AND GOES ABOUT UNGUARDED.

listors Say There is Some Pleasure in Goin to the White House Now-Mr. Mckinley Desire to Conciliate-Bound of the Pres dent's Bay-Fort Thurber Sent to Limbo.

WASHINGTON, March 27.-Washington is en joying the novelty of a President of the United States who receives visitors as if he were glad to see them and walks and drives about the streets and parks bowing to his acquaintances and tak ing an interest in everything about him. President McKinley appears to be not afraid of his shadow, and when he walks abroad he is not attended by guards or detectives, and finds the company of his secretary or other friend all the protection necessary. That the President's plain everyday democratic manners, and his evident sincerity and honesty of purpose, as displayed in his daily doings, big and little, have made him surprisingly and genuinely popular there is no doubt. All his visitors, whether Democrats, Republicans, or Populists, take pleasure in testifring to this fact.

Every one who goes to the White House now has an opportunity to see and speak to the President. Callers are not permitted to take up his time unnecessarily, but if their business is of sufficient importance they have a chance to state it directly and in person. There are cer tain rules and regulations governing visitors to the President to protect the Executive from im position by chronic callers and cranks. These of course, are adhered to.

More than one Congressman has been heard to remark lately as he left the President's office: There is some pleasure in coming here now. The Democratic callers are particularly enthusi astic over the cordiality of their reception by a Republican President. There was a shadow of sadness and regret in the remarks made by ex Representative James B. McCreary of Kentucky few days ago, as he was leaving the Executive Mansion. Mr. McCreary was one of the persist ent and consistent supporters of Mr. Cleveland in the House during the last Administration He had been in to pay his respects to President McKinley before returning to his old Kentucky home, perhaps to go into political oblivion. The Kentuckian was in the President's office long enough to see him greet Republicans of every action, Democrats, and Populists alike.

"If Mr. Cleveland had displayed a more friend-

ly feeling to the members of his party after his

second election," said Mr. McCreary, seriously, we would probably have a Democratic President in the White House to-day. Many of Mr. Cleveland's friends, myself among the number, urged him to call a conference of the leaders of all factions of the party for the purpose of harmonizing our differences and uniting the organ ization on one general line of policy. He could well afford to be magnanimous and conciliatory, for he had just secured a re-election in spite of the opposition to him within the party lines. He could not hope to get a third term, but he might have made peace within the party, and paved the way for a Democratic successor. I was deeply impressed with McKinley's manner toward those who opposed him in the last campaign, and it struck me that his policy is to conciliate all the Republican factions, if possible, by inviting all of them to share his confidence. Time will show whether the McKinley idea o party conciliation and plain, practical business methods will succeed. His efforts to win popular approval are commended on every hand, and the daily routine at the White House now is in striking contrast with that during the term of his immediate predecessor. President McKinley is not an early riser. The spring birds that chirp and twitter in the shrubbery under his window in the morning do not entice him from his bed until about 8 o'clock. That is his usual hour for rising all the year round. He is dressed and ready for breakfast about 9 o'clock. Mrs. Mckinley seldom takes the morning meal with her husband in the private dining room in consequence of her delicate health. The President generally breakfasts alone, with the morning paper by his side Mrs. McKinley's breakfast is served upstairs in her sitting room. The President joins his wife immediately after breakfast, and they go over their private correspondence and other domestic matters until the President is called away to meet some urgent visitor awaiting him in Secretary Porter's office. One of the features

of President McKinley's life is his devotion to his invalid wife. A dozen times during the day he slips away from his office to spend a few minutes by her side. The pressure of public affairs is never so heavy as to cause him to neglect these visits. It is erroneously supposed that the President requires many hours each day to go over his personal correspondence. Out of the several deed letters and communications delivered at the Executive Mansion daily addressed to the President not more than a score reach him. The system of handling the White House correspondence is so perfect that the great bulk of the let-

ters received there never reach even Private Secretary Porter. One of the executive clerks who has had long experience in such matters opens and sorts the mail as soon as it is received. Applications for office, indorsements of applicants, and begging or importuning communications are referred to the appropriate departments. Crank letters and appeals for charity are disposed of without consultation with the President or Mrs. Mc-Kinley. The character of the penmanship the postmark, and other signs enable the mail clerk to judge of the importance of the communica tion, so that the number of letters that finally reach Secretary Porter is reduced to a minimum. The confidential relations between the President and his secretary warrants the latter in opening even those letters marked "Personal." Thus, it will be seen, the President's correspondence is not such a burden as many persons imagine. He sometimes calls for further information regarding certain papers in addition to the brief of the daily correspondence furnished by Mr. Porter.

It is usually about half past 9 o'clock when the President leaves the family part of the house and enters his office to begin his day's work. The rules recently promulgated state that the President will receive Senators and Representatives from 10 to 12 o'clock every day except Tuesdays and Fridays (Cabinet days). It frequently happens that he makes engagements to meet certain persons a little before 10 o'clock. Some of his visitors have a habit of making en gagements for a private consultation without first obtaining permission from the Presi

dent. They do it in this way: While passing before the President to pay his respects, the caller announces that he would like to call the next evening or afternoon at a given hour to talk over a certain subject. The Presi dent makes no response to the suggestion, and the energetic caller proceeds on the theory that silence gives consent. He tells Secretary Porter that the President has consented to see him the next day, and his name is put upon the list of special engagements. These pushers do not always obtain the desired private consultation. for at the close of the day the President and Sec-

retary Porter revise the engagement slate. It is well known that the President devotes everal hours each morning, Cabinet days excepted, to business callers, and on three afteroons in the week he holds public receptions in the East Room. These daily receptions to office seekers and casual visitors are not permitted to interfere with the business routine of the Executive branch of the Government. If a question arises that demands immediate considera tion the President retires to the Cabiner room and there meets such members of the Cabinet as are interested in the subject. In the mean time the flow of office seekers and their sponsors is held in check in the President's office and Secretary Porter's room. The urgent business being disposed of, the President resumes his reception of the place hunters.

He usually takes luncheon with Mrs. McKin ley at 1 o'clock and does not return to his desk until 2, unless the demand on his time is very pressing. During the luncheon hour he glances ver the newspapers and thus keeps himself in touch with current events. His afternoons are generally occupied in receiving callers by special appointment, or considering executive business. Sometimes he takes his work into the library, which is now used as Mrs. McKinley's sitting room...At 4:30 he puts saide business for the

day and goes for a walk with Secretary Porter The President is a believer in plenty of outdoo exercise and it is a pleasant relief for him to get away from the official atmosphere, which ever alls the White House.

His daily walks are one of the most popular features of his administration. He could not pay a higher compliment to the public than by thus touching elbows daily with his fellow citisens. His afternoon strolls are not confined to any particular locality, and they generally occupy about an hour. Sometimes he walks down Pennsylvania avenue and visits the business section of the city. At other times he takes a turn through the West End, the fashionable residence part of Washington. One of his favorte routes is down to the river front, through the Mall, past the Washington Monument. His only companion during these walks thus far has been Secretary Porter. The President does not believe in being surrounded by a body guard of armed secret service men or metropolitan police. men in citizens' clothes. He is fond of holding the ribbons over a good buggy horse, and is now arranging to purchase a road wagon and cob. During his promenades the President frequently encounters old friends and acquaintances and tops to chat with them or give them a passing salute. His genial manner and his easy, selfpossessed and courteous way of meeting and greeting his fellow countrymen has already endeared him to every lover of genuine democracy.

When the President returns from his walk he throws himself down upon a couch and takes a nap. Most men defer their nap-taking until after dinner. He takes his nap first and dinner afterward. Since entering the White House he has invariably worn evening dress at dinner, which is served in the private dining room at o'clock. Mrs. McKinley is usually down stairs or dinner. Mrs. Saxton, a sister-in-law of Mrs. McKinley, makes her home at the White House and assists the hostess in looking after the do mestic and social details connected with the mansion. There are frequently friends or rela tives at dinner. If any of the guests are musically inclined the President insists upon having song or a selection upon the piano. He does not care much for theatres, but he is devoted to rocal and instrumental music.

If there are no special engagements to receive pusiness callers during the evening, the President is apt to suggest his favorite game of cards, six-handed cuchre. Mrs. McKinley is also fond of the game. President McKinley's long service in Congress and his familiarity with Washington people and local affairs give him a large circle of acquaintances, and these little informal gatherings at the White House are always enjoyable. They are usually held in the library upstairs. The President does not spend all his evenings playing six-handed euchre. Just now there are many persons who desire to have a private talk with him about affairs of state. Besides, Secretary Porter has many suggestions to make and reports of the day to render, so that he is obliged to spend many of his evenings in his office. By 11 o'clock he is ready to put aside the business of the day, unless it is very press-

ing, and he is usually in bed by midnight. President McKinley has frowned upon that unnecessary display of the metropolitan police force which was so conspicuous during the leveland Administration. A few months ago t was an every-day occurrence to see an army of police hovering around the front door of the Executive Mansion. The Cleveland carriage would draw up in front of the door. Suddenly three or four stalwart officers would emerge from the house, one bearing a lap robe, another arrying one of the Cleveland babies, and a third scorting the children's nurse. Several other policemen were in the mean time guarding the portico to prevent sightseers or casual passers by from approaching the carriage to get a peep t the little children of the White House.

It was during one of Mrs. Cleveland's last prirate receptions that she related the following ncident: One of Mrs. Cleveland's neighbors who had called to say farewell to the mistress o the mansion, remarked that Mrs. Cleveland had not been very neighborly. Mrs. Cleveland goodnaturedly admitted the soft impeachment, and added that she was soon to be relieved of the responsibility and the sometimes wearying precautions surrounding the President's family. She then repeated a remark that her little daughter Ruth had made a few days previous when talking to her mother about their new home at Princeton.

"Will we live in a park at Princeton, mamma dear, and will we have to be guarded by the police when we are at play! I do not like the police, and I would like to play on the sidewalks and in the streets like other little girls."

The President is now contemplating the adrisability of ordering the gates of the south lot to be thrown open to the public as they always were until closed by order of President Cleveland during his second term. The walk through the south grounds has always been regarded as restored by President McKinley's order.

Fort Thurber, the sentry box placed in front of the White House in the main roadway, has already been sent to limbo, and it is understood that it will soon be followed by at least one-half of the force of twenty-four policemen now on duty in and about the White House. President McKinley has repeatedly stated to his friends that he means to live as much like a free Ameri can citizen as possible, even if he is President of the United States.

BLIND HIS EYE, PUNCHHIS STOMACH Mr. Fitzsimmons Tells a Peaceful Man How to

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. A gentleman of the newspaper fraternity. now connected with the Globe-Democrat, was once sent to Louislana to investigate the ins and outs of the political differences which finally resulted to the choice of Foster for Governor, the discomfiture of McEnery, and the bursting up of the Louisiana lottery. the same time "Jimmie" Carroll and "Billy" Meyers were about to have a prize fight at the Olympic Club in New Orleans. The writer was telegraphed, after he was through with his political mission: "Go and see the fighters: visit their training quarters; stay and report the fight." The writer knew no more of the science of bugilism than Mr. inzalls is proved to have known. But he did make use of his opportunities at Jimmie Carroll's training quarters at Hay St. Louis, Miss. There was a long, lank, awkward, reliheaded, small-faced man with high, pointed shoulders, whom Mr. Noel of the Ulymole Club introduced as Mr. Fitzsimmons, a trainer for Jimmie Carroll. Mr. Fitzsimmons was joility itself. Mr. Carroll was out for the time on his "run," and Mr. Fitzsimmons did the honors, He tro-te out the pipes and tobacce; he fished up somewhere a bottle of something or other—not for prize fighters, but for others—and then he began to tell stories. Here is one of his stories:

"The greatest joker that I ever saw in the fighting business was Jem Mace. He's a great 'stringer.' Once he got me to box with eight men in his place in Australia. He told me that if I would knock them all to sleep one after the other. was telegraphed, after he was through with

me a fine gold watch. I put them all to sleep one after the other. While I was nutting it on to the last one I was wondering whether the watch was a split second or not. When I was

onto the last one I was woodering whether the watch was a split second or not. When I was dressed Mace comes in and gives me his blooming photograph. I asks Fim for the watch, and he says, Think of the reputation you're getting. Heputation was all I did get, too, and very little of that."

Then he began to discuss people who cannot fight, but who ought to protect themselves without gun play. "Don't show me a sun," said Mr. Fitzsimmons. "I'm afraid of 'em."

"But how is a weakling without science or strength to protect himself without science or strength to protect himself without science or strength to protect himself without science or out it?" asked Mr. Noe!.

"Fasiest thing in the world." replied Mr. Fitzsimmons, "Keep cool; don't have too much ib: don't spread your arms, and den't above all, make a bluff at taking oil your coat. Watch your man; get closer and closer to him till you're about three feet apart; then, with your left hand, quick as a flash, dash your hat in his face, and at the same instant, with all your strengt; drive your right into the pit of his stomach. He will be a goner, and the fight is worrs."

Mr. Fitzsimmons fillustrated the point by

his stoniach. He will be a goner, and the first is wours.

Mi. Fitzsimmons illustrated the point by dashing his cap into the face of the President of the Olympic Club, and at the same astant, so quick indeed that it is impossible to describe it, his right index finger was probing Mr. Noel's stomach. "That's all. The point is clear. With one hand obscure the enemy's vision with your hat; with the other give it to blin."

100,384 is every case since 1861 with framework prepared by MULLER, 74 University place, N. Y. Huscular, Gouty, Sciatic, Inflammatory, &c. Pleasant to take, 75c. Bot.; Druggists.

HARD TIMES AND DRINK.

ed Consumption of Both Ale and Non-Alcoholic Beverages.

From the American Grocer. It is evident that hard times have contrib uted to a notable diminution in the use of all kinds of beverages, but particularly spirits. Possibly the bicycle has contributed to de crease the patronage of saloons, but whatever the cause, the following official figures show that the consumption of alcoholic stimulant has not increased while the use of the milder

beverages has barely been steady. PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS 15.16

These figures are surprising in view of a reduction in the use of spirits from one and one half gallons to one gallon per capita in five years. Naturally, under such circumstances one looks for an increase in the use of the milder stimulants, but, instead, we find the use of wines has decreased from about one-half to one-quarter of a gallon per capita, while the ase of beer has been stationary, whereas during the five years 1887 to 1897 it rose from 1.23 gallons in 1887 to 15,28 gallons in 1891, period of marked prosperity. The statistics of the consumption of all kinds

of imported and domestic spirits for the past ten years show that 71,263,000 people used less spirits in 1896 than 58,680,000 peo de did in 1887, or 71,051,877 gallons in 1896 to 71.-004,733 gallons in 1887. About 11,000,000 gallons of spirits are used annually in the arts, manufactures, and medicine, so that deducting that quantity leaves about 60,000,000 gallons for use as a beverage. Barrooms show an average of sixty drinks per gallon, returning about \$4.50, thus making the nation's whiskey bill in 1896, as a beverage, \$270,000,000 while in 1892 and 1893 it averaged \$400,500,-000. This decrease accounts for a big loss in revenue, officially reported in 1896 at nearly \$14,000,000 less than in 1893. BEER.

Beer disputes with coffee the claim to be the ational beverage. Twenty years ago the per capita consumption was less than one-half of what it is to-day, or six and one-half gallons, against fifteen callens in 1896. During the prosperous years 1891 and 1893 the consumption reached its maximum rising to 1893 to 16.08 gailons, since which date it has fallen off about one gallon per capita, averaging for on about one gailon per capita, averaging for the peat three years fifteen gallons per capita annually. Hard times and bicrcles explain this decrease in the use of mait liquors.

It is very evident that Americans are not given to a free use of wines. The consumption of domestic wines in 1896 was less than one-half the quantity used in 1888, leaving out of question an increase in population of 12,583, 000 people. Less imported wines are used than formerly. In 1883 the importations were more than double those in 1896, and over 1,500,-000 gallons less than in 1803.

more than double those in 1893, and over 1,500,-000 gallons less than in 1893.

Bringing the items of the cost of alcoholic beverages together, we has a the following as the drink bill of the American people, so far as alcoholic stimulants are concerned:

29,119,514 \$801,698,588 Grand total imuted cost in 1892 on the same Estimated cost in 1891 on the same Estimated cost in 1891 on the same 1,000,884,977 934,513,314

Is not the above full of encouragement to advocates of temperance? There is a wonderful decrease in the use of ardent spirits and wines and no gain in the use of beer. A comparison of the ten years record indicates that good times foster the use of alcoholic atimulants. If we study the tables abowing the consumption of non-alcoholic atimulants, we find the same conditions governing their use. Measured by the number of gallons of the beverage consumed, coffee ranks next to beer as a popular beverage. The net consumption of coffee in 1896 was 481.044.346 pounds. The import cost was \$83.354.366, or 14.6 per pound. Coffee retailed in 1896 from 20 to 36 cents per cound, and averaged about 25 cents. Assuming that one pound of coffee makes two callons of infusion, we have a year's consumption of 962.088.692 gallons at a cost of \$120.281.086.

The per capita consumption of tea does not increase: in fact, is less than it was twenty-five years ago, when it averaged one and one-half pounds, against one and three-tenths pounds in 1896.

Is not the above full of encouragement to ad-

in 1896.

The import cost of the tea received in 1896 was \$15.585.741. The retail cost was at least double this, or \$31.171.482. Ranhofer, chef at Delmonico's, uses four gallons of water to one pound of black, and three gallons to one pound of green tea. Others estimate 200 cups to the pound and some only 100. It is safe to say that one pout of the as ordinarily brewed will make five gallons of beverage, on which basis there was last year a total consumption of 466,701.240 gallons, costing 6 3-5 cents per gallon, thus making tea the cheapest of all beverages in general use import cost of the tea received in 1896

gallon, thus making tea the cheapest of all beverages in general use. It is safe to estimate that the retail cost of the chocolate and occoa used as a beverage does not exceed \$3.000,000. The United States consumed in 1896 alco-holic and non-sloobolic at mulants to the value of \$1.016,126,400, as follows:

The above represents a yearly per capita expenditure for beverages of \$14.31 for the 71.000,600 inhabitants of the United States, or four cents per day. Evidently hard times have cut down the apretite for beverages of all kinds, and render distilleries hazardous industries. Breweries and coffee mills are far better property.

LOOK OUT FOR OUR RIGHTS! American Fishermen and the Proposed Arbitration Treaty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If a subse quent treaty modifies those previously negotiated it behooves the American fishermen to see that they are not offered up as a sacrifice in the interests of peace and harmony between the United States and England.

At present American fishermen ply their vocation in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Chalcur, and other North Atlantic waters in ccordance with well-defined "treaty rights," fishing at such times as are convenient, and using whatever appliances seem to them most fit to catch the most fish. Canada has directly and indirectly at various times sought to drive American fishermen from the best fishing grounds by drawing an arbitrary line from headland to headland within which she "claimed" exclusive jurisdiction. She has attempted to ciclose the Bay of Chaleur, and also to prevent our fishing yessels from sailing through the Straits of Canso. It is needless to say that, not-withstanding the disgraceful surrender of the Bayard-Chamberlain treaty, our fishermen have not yielded any of their rights. Article IX. of the Olney-Pauncefote peace treaty would appear, however, to concede every

Rayard-Chamberlain treaty, our fishermen have not yielded any of their rights.

Article IX. of the Olney-Pauncefote peace treaty would appear, however, to concede everything that the Canadians have hitherto claimed. It has been evidently drawn by an astute lawyer familiar with the Canadian contention of the fishery dispute. Under the pretext of defining "territorial claims," it commits the United States, provided the Senate concurs, to the declaration that the control of the fisheries within "the territory claimed by either of the high contracting parties is necessary to the control and enjoyment of that territory." While, as a general principle, this may be true, yet our fishermen have "treaty rights" in the North Atlantic that cannot be subjected to the controlling influence of Canadian "territorial rights" without involving the complete destruction of the American sea fishing industry. France has "treaty rights" with England which concede to French fishermen the exclusive right to fish on the western coast of Newfoundland. France, under the delusive pretext of universal arbitration, will never subject her fishermen to Canadian control to pay whatever licenses Canadian control to pay whatever licenses Canadian captice may exact, to obey the thousand regulations that zealous Canadian compelitors may order to be obeyed, not within three miles of the shore, but thirty miles at sea, within a line drawn from headland to headland forty miles apart.

It is to be hoped that the Senators will be as mindful of the interests of the American fishermen as the French Chamber of Deputice is of the ishermen of that nation, and that they will carefully scrutinize a treaty which, under the specious pretext of peace and harmony, fraudulently extends Canadian jurisdiction over our fishermen as the French Chamber of Deputice is of the ishermen of the pasce and harmony, fraudulently extends Canadian jurisdiction over our fishermen of the provident that the construction of Article IX. and if England is really desirous of peace and

LIFE IN ANDERSONVILLE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF SERGEANT-MAJOR LETTEER.

and the Trouble the Sergeant Had with Mime Prices in the Prison-Breaking Into Hospital

If Mr. Alfred W. Letteer, late sergeant-major a regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, is alive, and if he reads this article (two "ifs, t admitted), he will learn what became of the journal he kept while in prison in And ville, or, at all events, what became of a pare of that journal. It is in the collections of the Long Island Historical Society, though how it got there we do not know. Not all of it; only the last part. What was in the "old book " is missing from the Historical Society's collection; it is possible that Mr. Letteer may have it at hor The officers of the rebellion have had their

show; the only surviving private and the only surviving corporal in the Northern armies have had their full show; but the non-comi staff seems to have been crowded out. Probably the N. C. S. is overshadowed by the officers, for the N. C. S. carried swords, and so wouldn's associate officially with the men that carried guns yet at the same time couldn't ass with the officers. Evidently the N. C. S. was like Mohammed's coffin, betwixt earth and sky; or like boarding house butter as described in the minstrel joke of twenty years ago: "Too many hairs in it for butter, but not enough for mor tar." But the N. C. S. should have a show, and here's to give it one.

Sergeant-Major Letteer evidently told all bout himself in the "old book," for the diary that the Historical Society now has begins, so to speak, in the middle.

"Continued from Old Book" is the way it starts. It is written in pencil on the unoccu-pled pages of a pocket diary for 1863, the blank pages of which had done duty previously for emoranda: so sometimes there are two sep arate records on the same page; in fact, it is a veritable palimpsest, perhaps a rare modern example of such a thing. But to the diary.

"Thursday, June 29, 1864: No news in Camp this Morning. Very warm, and we will more than probably have rain before night. Soon after our rations began coming in this afternoon, the Commander of the camp issued an order than not another load of rations should enter camp until the party or organization of Raiders were fereted out and placed in his hands,

"About a dozen guards entered the Stockade. and, with the assistance of Some informers, be gan picking up Some of the leaders, which caused an imense excitement. They got somewhere near 25 of the Most desperate, and will keep hem until to-morrow, when Some action will be taken withe them either by the Confederate Military authorities or by our own civil laws as control our camp. Just at evening two or three of them were turned into Camp Singly to let the nen do with as they thought fit. They were all three beat and pounded So badly that they can-This Evening We had a Row with our Kicked out tentmate, and compeled him to deliver up a watch as part payment for his house rent.

"Thursday, June 30, 1864-Increasing excitement in camp in reference to the 'Raiders.' Two dead bodies have been found up to 10 A. M. buried beneath the tents of Some of the leaders buried beneath the tents of Some of the leaders.

The Self instituted Vigilence Committe are busily engaged in hunting up More of the Murderous Villians. The Court Martial is now going on in the South entrance to the Camp. If Justice is Meeted out to them, Not one among them but will die by the halter.

"Friday, July 1, 1864—The Court Martial instituted to try the 'Raiders' are disposing of the cases as fast as they can the sentence or verdick in neither Case has been revealed to the publics or the Camp.

or the Camp.

"Frank' was arrested this morning under

"Frank' was arrested this morning under

or the Camp.

"Frank was arrested this morning under charges prefered against him by 'Torey' But it proved to be unfounded, and the charge not being sustained and evident proof that he was not guilty he was discharged. Bought one dollar worth of white Beans (2 Quts) and cooked some for our dinner."

The Andersonville raiders plundered their fellow prisoners, killing some of them to secure what booty they could. Besides the court-martial convened to try them by the Confederate authorities, there was a prisoners' court-martial about the same as a police court; and it was before this tribunal that "Frank" was brought.

"Sunday, July 3, 1884—Hool call commenced again this Morning, drew no rations to-day in consequence of the Men Not answering properly to rool call.

"Tuesday, July 5, 1864—A current report in Camp to-day represents that the paroling comences the 7th of the month the Repot finds Many diciples of belief, but your humble Servant does not Class himselfe among them."

Not much of interest is noted by Sergeant-Major Letteer until Sunday, July 10. On Wednesday, July 6, he "drew rations of Vinagar this A. M. in the Shape of Soured water from meal, Quantity—3 Tablespoons full to each man." On Saturday, July 9, he "spent the greater portion of this forenoon in reading the 'Three Spaniards.' Any thing we find to read here we think interesting Consequently I find Myself interested in a work, which if at home I would not give apassing or Second thought." But on Sunday something serious occurred:

"Quarreled with 'Frank' about putting his foot on the plate of cakes we have for Breakfast.

"Quarreled with 'Frank' about putting his oot on the plate of cakes we have for Breakfast, he has been under the weather for four or five weeks and has been the most disagreeabe man I ever Met with. Sent my watch out this morning by a 'Darkey' to trade for ten dozen of Eggs which are now selling in Camp for \$4.00 whash flour is worth 75 ets. per pint Butter \$12 pr lb. Comon Cow Pea 45 ets. pr pint Butter \$12 pr lb. Comon Cow Pea 45 ets. pr pint Molasses (Sorgun) \$10 pr gal. Salt 8s. pr pint potatoes \$3.00 pr doz Blackberries \$3.00 Quart Green tea 50 ets. tablespoon Black Pepper 25 ets. tables pr full which we have to pay for the articles in 1. S. Money, Below is the Confed-Money prices Eggs \$16.00 flour \$3.00 Butter \$4.80.00 pr ib Cow Peas \$2.50 Molasses \$40.00.

"Monday, July 11th, 1864—Sent My Watch out again this Morning as the Barkey did not find a purchaser yesteriay. Beat friend 'Burk' a game of Cards for the Cigars 'Frank' not so well as usual this morning. 12 M. the Carpenters are now engaged in erectling a Scafold for Will not be hung and among that party is My-Selfe But think they are erectling a scafold, and Making it appear as if they intended it in earnest to intimidate any future demonstration from the Italders. 6 Oclock P. M. the erection of Six Men from its platform.

On Tuesday, July 12, Sergeant-Major Letteer built up the from of his tent 'to Keep the wates from running in and payment for watch, 'the darky evidently having found a purchaser. He are six eggs for supper and let 'Dory' have the rest. He notes that a man was killed by a sentine! "at the Stream wher water is Obtained" erest. He notes that a man was killed by a sentine! "at the Stream wher water is Obtained" have a obtain a factliet Cook it in . 10 Oclock Splight. Will have boiled like for Breakfast! he was obtain a factliet Cook it in . 10 Oclock Splight. Will have boiled like for Breakfast! he was obtain a factliet of Cook it in . 10 Oclock Splight. Splight Sp

paroled and sent to new hospital in the old Ma-rine Government Hosp."

What happened to him atterward public his-tory does not tell. He was evidently a man of common sense and humor, and brave.